PRICE THREE CENTS.

## MEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

Debate in the Senate on the Resolution to Expel Mr. Davis.

Speech of Fernando Wood on Confecation and Peace.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

TON, Jan. 26, 1864.

As seen as the proceeds of the sales of five-twenty honds are exhausted the Secretary of the Treasury will use in the payment of public dues the remaining three hands and fifty millions of five pay cent interest bearing notes, the issue of which is not regarded as tending to inflate prices. No long bonds will be offered until all these notes shall have been paid out.

It appears by a circular from the United States Treasurer, ihr. Spinner, that the regulations respecting the employment of the national banking associations, as depositors of public money, has been modified so that any such banking association may qualify itself to become a depository of the public moneys and a financial agent of the United States by giving security in any sum not less than \$50,000. Such security may be by a deposit of the whole amount of security in United States bonds or certificates of indebtedness, or both, its say proportion of either desired, or by a deposit of not less than one fifth of the whole amount in United States bonds, and the remainder in personal bonds, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be of the opinion that any bond shall States certificates of indobtedness, and the re-r in personal bonds. Whenever the Secretary of easily shall be of the opinion that any bond shall re become insufficient, he may require such additional id as he may judge necessary for perfect security. Dere is no prospect whatever of a present attempt to

re is no prospect whatever of a present attempt to ate a new loan. It is not likely that any bonds will getiate a new loan. It is not likely that any bonds will pain be put upon the market until the appreciation of one already issued. It is rendered certain that a five or cent security can be placed at par. In the meantime of Treasury Department possesses ample resources for setting its obligations to public tenders in legal tender easury notes and certificates of indebtedness.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL. THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to day had up the intermal Tax bill, but after discussing it for some time adjournmal without taking action. They are overwhelmed with
colegations, letters, petitions, &c., from interested partime striving to obtain a reversal of the action of the
scripes on the whickey tax. To such an extent is this
corried that they have it in contemplation not to receive
mything further apon the subject. One communication
to the committee, signed by Western merchants, was
sent have to day by telegraph at an expense of two huntime deliver for tells.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. deficiency bill, which will probably pass the to-morrow appropriates over \$7,000,000 and makes non-for an additional Assistant Secretary of the ary, and the Navy Appropriation bill appropriates \$205,000,000, and this will likely be increased.

THE WESTERN GERMANS AND MS. LINCOLN. ong the arrivals here to-day are a number of lead-erman republicans from the West. They report an sive organization in that section in favor of the sation of a Presidential candidate who will confluct dministration with more firmness and vigor than incoln. They represent that this sentiment prevails g the German voters.

TREMANDO WOOD'S SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. Fernando Wood is universally admisted to be one of the most able arguments ever made a Congress, as far as it referred to the question of confis cation; but this admiration was completely destroyed by his ridiculous attack upon the war and his advocacy of

The proposition of Mr. Allen, of Ill., to pay the navy in coin, is regarded simply as an effort to depreciate the currency without any expectation of benefitting the sailors.

The Serate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the commination of Charles A. Dana as Second Assistant Secretary of War, and Addison R. Flint to be Receiver of Pub-lic Meseys for the district of land subject to sale at Rose-bury, Oregon, vice Briggs, removed. NEW YORK OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON.

The New York Custom House is largely represented acre to day. Some of the officers are here to settle pending difficulties, others as witnesses ies, others as witnesses before the Congres

THE PROPOSED AIR LINE RAILROAD. The parties applying for a charter for an air line rail-read have come to the conclusion to strengthen their hands by obtaining charters from the States on the route.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864. On the opening of the Senate Mr. Bayard, (opp.) of Pel., stated that he had resolved to take the eath, though he should resign the scat no many pears shortly afterwards.

Mr. Richardson, (opp.) of Ill., said he had no objection to the cath, but doubted its policy.

MR. RAYARD'S VALEDICTORY.

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Meers. Richardson and Bayard then subscribed to the costs, and Mr. Bayard addressed the Schate. The following is a portion of his remarks:—

12. Parameter—in the course of the debate upon the rule adopted yesterday by the Senate I stated that this body, having enclusive jurisdiction over the subject, I should bold mysoif bound by its action, and that but one alternative remained if the rule was adopted—either to the the design of a religiously was adopted—either to the the design of a religiously was as in the comply with the decision or relinquish my seat in the Senate. Subsequent reflection convinced me that I was partly in error—for the question is open, to submit to the decision and resign. The gravest consideration has induced me to pursue the latter course, and in a brief period my connection with this body, which has lasted for nearly thirteen years, will cease. I desire to assign reasons which control my action, without any decision upon the constitutionality or validity of the act of July, 1802. All the members of the Senate and House to whom it applied, belonging to the political party with which I have acted, have voluntarily taken the onth prescribed by this act, demning, doubtless, that the constitutional questions involved were of less moment and the precent made less dangerous than they seemed to my mind. I could not but reflect that this unanimous action of them with whom I coincided in general political views might have given cause over to men unbiased by the perverting seemed not but reflect that this unanimous action of them with whom I coincided in general political views might have given cause even to men unbiased by the perverting influences of political or personal houtility, who did not know me personally, to doubt, if not to believe, that I declined to take the each for reasons other than the consideration, in my judgment, that it was a dangerous innovation upon the fundamental principles of the constitution. As I believed that the law has been passed without full discussion, and as a decision on its validity by the preper tribunal had been waived at the special casion when I was not present, I was content to leave others to their own actions, and govern mine by my convection of duty. The decision has now, however, been judiciously made, after hearing my objections to the act sand the cash it imposes; and that decision, though in my belief a dangerous precedent, is obligatory to the extent of taking the oath. As I have already held the seat nearly a year since my election, sir, I admit that I covet the approbation of the good, the wise and the reflecting. Mr. Bayard, after discussing at length his conviction of duty in subscribing to this new rule of loyalty, concluded as follows.—I close these remarks with the language in which a historian of the constitution so elequently portrays the

MRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSINGIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.
Mr. BROWN, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to build a gidge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.
OPERATIONS OF THE ARMING OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to print be official reports of the operations of the armies of the

or persons is the service of the United States. Referred of the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill of Mr. Wilson to secure homesteads for persons in the military service of the United States contemplates has purchase, in the name of the United States, by the secretary of the interior, of all out-lying real estate esized nodes the Confignation act, and their free estry, to the extent of eighty acres, by the army soldier of two years earl of eighty acres, by the army soldier of two years ervice, white or black. Any brillings or improvements remplements found on the land may be taken at an appraised value, and the United States shall have a tien appeared to the secretary of the states of the secretary of Kentucky, from the Senate than took up the resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to expel hondror Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate.

An escale.

A letter was read, at the request of Mr. Davis, setting forth this fact.—That, in offering these resolutions, he had no purpose to invite the army to mutlay or the people to sedition or any violence whatever; but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by a constitutional statement of their difficulties and the reconstruction of the Union; and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, all of which he now realitrus.

Mr. Howald, (rep.) of Mich. offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's resolution expelling Mr. Davis by striking out the word "expelled" and inserting "shall be censured."

Mr. Histon's resolution expelling Mr. Davis by striking on the word "expelled" and inserting "shall be centured."

Mr. Howard addressed the Senate. He had known the Senator more than twestly years, and had occasion to admire his particitien, frankness and devotion to principle. In the course of the singular resolutions, the Senator, after urging various grounds of complaint against the executive government and the dominant party in the cloyal States, says:—"Verily, the people of the North and the South ought to revoit against their war leaders and take this matter into their own hands and elect members to a national convention of all the States to terminate the war," &c. It was plan that the word "revoit" was used here as a reydultionary rising against the government. A school boy would so interpret it. He could not sit in his scat and bear sentiments of this kind uttered without insisting that the Senator in some way. We were engaged in war, not merely for restoration, but for preservation for all time. The question before us was whether we would abandon the struggle or maintain our institutions as established by the constitution. It was not for Mr. Davis to give the sole exposition of the meaning of his resolutions, of a want of vigor to maintain our institutions as established by the constitution. It was not for Mr. Davis to give the sole exposition of the meaning of his resolutions. Many of us are equal with him in power of analysis, and do not accept his commentaries. Who are these war in all its parts. These houses, then, are the war leaders. The President and his generals in the field are war leaders, and the benator invokes the people to evolt without reference to law or any other instrumentality known to the give remainst. How is this convention to be elected? It was not competent for the people of the United States to elect members to a national convention. The renter was where Congress recommended some definite amendments jibs escond was where two thirds of the States call upon Congress to call a nat

Kentucky would awells away court martials. This he could not do by other than military or mob violence fourt martials were provided for under the constitution. The same as civil courts. How would the Senator punish military or times if not by provest and court martials. This then was a declaration to overthrow the constitution. We were to have a presidential election in the coming November, not by the people, but by electors chosen by the people. The meaning and intent of the Senator's reactivitions were, that if the people took it into their heads that there was military interference at the polls it would be right for the disappointed portion of the people to declare the election void, and that the President elect would have no right to assume his functions. If that was not unconstitutional he was unable to perceive what was. After referring to the President's ammerity proclamation, severely commented upon by the Fenator from Kentucky, and defending it, Mr. Howard said he was in favor of abolishing stavery forever, because, though sot the only cause, it was one of the great and predominant causes of the rebellion. He believed there never would be permanent peace if they permitted this great cause of disturbance to last. The people of the United States would be unwise to list. The people of the way the west the word he weed the received the received the result in the received were the word he weed the received t

when he used the word he used it in the sease of cartest, and wanton barbarity. The rescals had gone out from amongst us without saffering wrong. The government had never injured the bair of a rebel beast. They have gone away with the boast that one Southers man was worth live Northern men. They have thrown down the guage of battle and we have taken it up, and he (lif. Boward) would fight this battle as long as a man, woman or child remained capable of handling a mosket (Loud applause.) The rebels were fearfully in cornest, and we cauld not subdue such men by soil persuasions and sweet scented billet doux, but with bayonet, cannon and every other instrument allowable in the prosecution of war. Hey have treated as with contempt—they have spit upon the olive branch offered them, and trampled injunder their feet.

Mr. Jonssox, (opp.) of Md., said the crodution to expel the Senator was based upon his supposed traitorons etterances, for the Senator from Massachuseetts would not offer it unless he believed that they contained a plain avowal of freason. He decide that there was anything in them, taken together, of a treasonable character. The government did not consist exclusively of the Executive. It had never been contended that there was disloyalty in calling intoquestion the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive. He referred to the war followed to the Executive. It had never been contended that there was disloyalty in calling intoquestion the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive. He referred to the war followed that there was disloyalty in calling intoquestion the constitution on the part of the legislators to the war policy of the Executive. Let us not only the right but the duty of the fabréséniative to assail the conduct of the Executive when wrong. He crited the case of Lord Chalaham, whose eloquent words neved the American army and heart in the Revolution, and of Burke. No one proposed to expet them. The rest of this unlimited freedom of debate is that England tows the finester and ar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE CONTRICATION ACT—SPEECE OF FERNANDO WOOD. The House resumed the consideration of the joint re ution amendatory of a joint resolution explanatory of the

Confiscation act. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, (opp.) of N. Y., said that the po sition under consideration sought to accomplish two great wrongs—one to repeal a measure which had prevented a Presidential veto of the Confiscation bill, and which was substantially a part of that law, and the other to evade bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that the President gave his

bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that the President gay e his assent to the two as one measure, and that now to repeat the resolution and leave the bill stand was a gross violation of law, justice and right. He then argued against the constitutionality of confiscation, so far as the joint resolution pending attempted to deprive the heirs of persons attainted of treason of the fee of their real property. The limitation of the constitution and of the mode of procedure pointed out for the punishment of crimes were direct and explicit in the organic law. He said that the Southern States were either within or without the Union. If within the Union, the people of the revolting States were not deprived of the protection nor exempt from the operation of the constitution; but if without the Union, they were belligerents, a foreign Power at war with the United States, and were eatitled to sli the immunities which the law of nations recognizes. He alluded to the pesition assumed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, taken in his speech delivered in the House on Friday, as sustaining the latter doctrine. He comparationated the country that at last the leader of the republican party in this House—the man who represented the administration here as Chancellor of the Exchequer—bad had the courage thus publicly for avow the doctrine upon which the government was now acting. While pretending to be for the Union, it was against the Union, admitting its dissolution, and accretly preparing for eternal separation and recognition. Assuming this as the attitude of the party in power, he saw no difference between it and the confederale government. The latter contended that, it was an independent Fower at war with the administration,

r. Wood said that early in the sension be had propose appointment of commissioners to treat with the Comerste poveroment. Such had always been the proceed of the country. We had done so with the Barbat weers, with England in 1815, and with Mexico in 186 and with Mexico in 186 int if it be said that this war is a rebellion and shou of be recognized by the appointment of commissioners or referred to the appointment of commissioners reat with the leaders of the Shay rebellion 786, in the Whiskey rebellion in 1795, who was in the whiskey rebellion in 1795, when the resident proposed to carlisite, in Pennsylvania, reat in porson with the rebels; and to the Mermon rebion in 1857, when the President appointed devernowed, of Kentucky, and Colonel Ecculioch, of Taxionmissioners, to effect a pacification of these profits

the most damable deeds were being perpetrate. This war must coase. It was commenced without cause, has been prosecuted without glory, and will soid in national improvershment, distingration and ruin. These who favored this war, favored disunion. Peace is the only hope of restoration. It was idle, to talk of the policies of the war. It made no difference what were the policies of the war. It made no difference what were the policies. The result would be the subversion of republican institutions and utter destruction. He was opposed to the conduct of the North, under the republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us, therefore, attempta peaceable solution of the difficulty. Peace must come sconer or later. Why not produce it before both sections were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed? Mr. Wood then referred to what he designated "the barbarism of the times," saying that scenes the most revolting had ceased to shock the moral sense. He appealed, carnestly appealed, to the beasted spirit of Christian civilization, of progress and of common humanity, to throw itself into the arena and save the American people.

Peace on the red waters and their blighted shores; Peace in our hea-ts—at thine altars, peace.

Peace on the red waters and their blighted shores; Peace for the leaguered cities and the hosts. That watch and bleed around them and within; Peace for the leaguered cities and the hosts. That watch and tidings—give us, give us ponce!

The morning hour having expired there were no further proceedings on the peaching joint resolution.

THANS TO OUR VICTOROGE CENERALS AND SELDINGS.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major Generals Hooker, Meade and Howard, and the officers and men under their respective commands in connection with the operations of the Army of the Theorem was and the resolutions of the Army of the resolutions of thanks to Major General Burninde and the officers and men under their respective commands in connection with the operations of the Mas

propriate time."

Mr. Bouwert, (rep.) of Mass., said that Congress could not adjourn with safety without imposing additional tuxation. It was impossible to raise money on credit for the procedulou of the war. The time had come when Congress should express its judgment not to make any

House.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appro; riation bill.

Mr. J. C. Allen, (opp.) of Ill., offered an amendment to pay the seamen of the navy in gold or its equivalent, and gave as a reason for this that the paper money had depreciated thirty-three and a third per centum, while there had been a large increase in the prices of all articles of consumption.

while there had been a large increase in the price of an articles of consumption.

Mr. STRUNDS, (rop.) of Pa., had never heard of any persons in the civil employment or any scidiers or sailors who objected to receiving the logal money of the government. He presumed that the motive of Mr. Allen was go prevent payment to the soldiers and sailors in depreciated biate bank paper. The gold speculators and bullion gamblers in New York were the only ones who objected to the government money.

Mr. BROOKS, (opp.) of N. Y., Ssid:—No class of men are more patriolic or more deserving than our soldiers and sailors. If any preference was to be given it should be to them. In the tempost and the storm, through might and day, they not only protect our coast, but are in hight and day, they not only protect our coast, but are in

and sallors should receive their (un and anequate com-pensation.

Mr. Amos Myres, (rep.) of Pa., said he had observed on several occasions that gentlemen on the other side raise points and arguments, the tendency or object of which is to produce the impression that the majority here were opposed to raising the pay or soldiers and sailors. He was almost ready to suspect the metives of gentlemen who effer such propositions. When the time comes to increase the pay of soldiers and sailors they would find the loyal majority here taking proper action in the premises.

premises.

Mr. J. C. A) LEN said that his amendment was offered in good faith, and he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that no soldiers or sailors in the West are paid in anything else than the government paper money, excepting perhaps those whom agents are endeavoring to awindle.

Mr. Strocke (opp.) of Pa., noticing the remarks of Mr.

deavoring to swindle.

Mr. Strousz (opp.) of Fa., noticing the remarks of Mr. Myers said, that he (Mr. Strousz) was quite as loyal as any gentleman on the other side, and he huried back any instruction to the contrary. He insisted that the pay of our soldiers and sailors should be increased.

Without further proceedings the committee resp and the House adjourned.

ANOTHER PAST STEAMER ADDED TO OUR LIST. The trial trip of the new steamer Warrior took place yesterday, and resulted to the entire satisfaction of all oncerned. The hull was built by Van Dusen Er s , of this city, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 265 feet, beam 48 feet, beam over all 68 feet, depth of hold 15 feet, she is 1,500 tens burthen. She is certainly a very substantial vessel, and well built. She has seven keelsons, 24 by 18 inches, and a keel 24 by 15 inches. In-

Her engine was built at the Fina Iron Works, by John Roach & Son, from drawings furnished by Ethan Rogers, the engineer in chief of the Harlem Bridge. She has an oscillating engine, with 66 tech cylender, and 10

feet stroke of piston.

She is provided with an independent beam engine, with a twenty-eight inch cylinder and thirty-six inch stroke, a twenty-eight inch cylinder and thirty six inch stroke, which works the air pumps. This arrangement is new and novel and attracts general attention. It can be used as a donkey engine, and is capable of throwing over four thousand tons of water out of the ship in a day, should she require its services in case of a leak. The bed plate of the engine serves as a condensor, and the frames of the engines are beautifully air anged and are very massive. She has two builers, with one hundred and sixty-two feet grate surface and six thousand and sixty feet of fire surface.

A large number of invited guests were on board, among whom we noticed Chief Engineer Robie, United States Navy; C. H. Delemater, Captain Paimer, Captain Rodgers, Captain Williams, Mears. Van Dusen, Odoli, Roach and others. The day was beautiful, and the wind blew freshly from the northwest, but was not very cold.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock A. M. the lines were cast off and we started out of the slip. The tide was running flood and the breeze was moderately fresh. We append in tabular form the time of pasting given

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

**MEADQUARTERS** AGAIN AT HILTON HEAD.

SHELLING CHARLESTON

Disposition of Confiscated Lands in South Carolina.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

TORPEDOES-IN THE STONO,

The United States steam transport Fulton, Captain Woton, from Port Royal 23d and Stone Inlet at 1 A. M. on the 24th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She made the run in fifty-two hours. She had on board the Fifty-afth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel R.

provements on the various forts and batteries were progressing. The troops are all in good health.

We are indebted to Mr. McManus, purser of the Fulton,

for prompt delivery of letters and papers. The correspondence of the New South bas the follow-

I learn that there was a "big scare" in the fleet a few nights since, caused by some rebel obstructions floating out to sea. If our iron-clads were nearer to Charlest neither torredces por sea horses would run against them the Admiral or the officers or men in the roadstead line of battle. The fleet will come out victorious and tri-

imphant by and by.

The obstructions in the channel between Forts Sumfer nd Moultrie are entirely gone, and the opinion of naval officers is that there are now no impediments to our fleet's progress except those extended from James Island to the "Middle Ground." Of the nature of these "obstructions" it is impossible to judge, though they are probably not

day I saw a rebel iron-clad ram lying to the west of Fort impkins. She was probably the Chicora; she was riding at anchor, but with steam up. No less than three reb iron clads are seen almost daily from our advanced bat-

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, Jan. 23, 1864.

On Saturday last the Major General commanding staff, with all their furniture and baggage, left Folly Isla n the Ben Defora, Captain Hallett, and came to old headquarters at the Head again, where they now are. Brigadier General A. H. Terry commands the northern district of the department, with headquarters at Folly Island. General Seymour will command the southern district,

is unchanged. One gun has been playing on the city for the past few days, pitching a shell every five minuter night and day. The moral effect of such a fire must be considerable, and it is not unlikely that a few other guns may be added, by which we can put a shell into the town every minute. The rebels vainly reply, and a lookout on Gregg is quite as safe as a seat in the Opera, and a deal more exciting The navy are on blockade duty, but fire very little

A REBEL BLOCKADER WAITING TO RUN OUT. and raking masts, has recently appeared off Mount Pionsant, showing every inicotion of attempting to run out to sea. She has long been laying up the Ashley river, baying got in before the capture of Fort Wagner. She is either armed as a privateer by the rebel government, or she is loaded with government cotton, to pay off certain bonds now nearly due. A sharp lookout is kept by our-blockaders: but it is not impossible that she may affect her escape some dark and foggy night. She is the last of her class in that rebel port.

her class in that rebel port.

A COURS D'ANNOUR.

It is understood that the negro troops in this department will soon be beingaded together, and that some of these days we shall have a corps d'Afrique organized. It will be long before the latter is accomplished, as recruiting goes on slowly and the field is circumscribed. The following General Order is the first step in the movement. Captain Burger is the very man for the place. He has great executive ability is a capital organizar and thoroughly understands the various duties pertaining to the Adjutant General's Floatment. It is fortunate that General Gillmore was able to find the man for the place. The General Order is as follows:—

BERGERAL GENERA—NO. S.

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General, is needy released from the opperation of tieneral Orders No. S. see los of 1853, from those bradquarters, assigning him to ditte in connection with the Engineer Department, and is assigned to duty in charge of the bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in this department. All reports and or respondence relating thereto, securing to be sent of these headquarters, will be adversed to him. United States Army, is hereby announced as Assistant Engineer, and will relieve Capt. Burger in his duties connected with the correapondence and orders relating to the Ruineer Petartment. By command of Na or General Q A. Gill-MORR.

En. W. Sarim, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following will be adversed to him the correapondence and orders relating to the Ruineer Petartment.

Ey command of Major General Q A. GILLMORE. En. W. SMITH. Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LAND SAIS—ENTER FROM THERENY LINCOLN
The following will explain itself. The latter of President Lincoln is understood to be based on suggestion made by General Gillmore.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, BAUFORT, S. C., Jam. 16, 1896.

The following instructions, which have been rose of the United States Direct Tax Commissioners are announced rethe information and benefit of all concerned:—

Therefollowing instructions, which some will observe in disposing lands stude off to the United States. You will consider the middle of the Child States. You will consider the middle of the United States, sace you will observe in disposing lands stude off to the United States. You will consider the max applying to all lands in your district which are now may be necessary owned by the United States, exceptuals as are or may be set apart for military, naval, school or revenue purposes, and the plantations on St. Hearn Island, anown as "Land's End." and the "Ben Chapital Place," and the city of Bendfort on Port Royal Island. Appearance of the Chapital States Direct Tax Commissioners.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONER.

To United States Direct Tax Commissioners.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONE FOR THE DISTRUCT OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN HELATION TO IN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN HELATION TO IN DISTRICT OF LANS.

1. You will allow any loral present of twenty-one years age or upwards, who has at any time since the occupation to the national forces resided for six months, or now reside agon, or is energed in cultivating any lands in your districtions to the extent of one or, at the option of the pre-empty two tracts of twenty acres such, paying therefor one dollar of twenty-live cents per acre. You will give preference is all cases to heads of families and to married worken wood bushing and cut aged in the survice of the United States of the processority absent.

2. You will pormit each soldier, sailor or marine actual.

habands a seen aged in the service of the United States, an accessority absent an accessority of the control of

complete payment on receipt of the deed will forfeit all rights under the pre-emption, as well as all partial payments for the land.

4. When persons authorized to purchase by pre-emption desire to enter upon and cultivate lands not yet surveyed they may do so; but they will be required to conform in their selections as nearly as possible to the probable lines of the surveys and to lake and complete them subject to correction of the and compation by actual surveys when made.

5. In making autyes, such reservation for paths and toakers and contained the surveys and conceased to the several subdivisions entered for sale and occupancy by pre-emption or otherwise.

Approved Docember 31, 1863.

These instructions, it will be seen, apply to all soldiers as well as citizens. The superintendents and teachers in this constitution to the cartring out of these instructions, and to seste the people to the attent of their power in locating, staking out their obtains, and securing their title deeds under this order of the President, which in its boneficent results is to be second only to the preclamation of mancipation. I also recommend the people to lose no time to pre-empting their claims and in preparing their grounds for the conding harvest. The foundation of all sations wealth and prosperity in in the said. The people can be truly prospectous who nexically all the processing their contents. The properties for an angle empty of contents are all vices to plant in contents. The provides the remaining their contents the given in the colutions of all actions when the teachers are builded here. It is appeared to have a second only to hear the colution of all actions when the contents are all vices on the plant all received the grounds have all the colutions of all actions when the contents are all vices on the plant all received the grounds have all the colutions of all actions and the properties are remained to the provided by the properties and buildens of the provided by the properties of the provided by the properties tha

goard lest night, while afteropting to escape from the pest house, where he was under treatment for the small During the past few days the Tax Communicationers have been engaged in colling of public auction nearly all the

buildings in Beaufort, save those required by the government. There was quite a full attendance, and at times lively competition. The property, generally speaking, sold for good prices, and, taking all things into consideration, as high as any reasonable person could enticipate. The sum obtained for all the property sold was quite large, and will probably more than pay the expenses of the Tax Commission, the special Treasury agents, and all the servants of the people and Mr. Chase in this department. What will be done hereafter the bediest of us dere not guess. It is certain the Tax Commissioners, somewhat like Alexander, sigh for new countries to cobquer and to sell. They have nearly sold out all that we hold in this quartor.

and to sell. They have nearly sold out all that we hold in this quarter.

The work of re emissing old solders in the veteran corps goes on finely. The order of General Gillimore preventing the regiments going home as organizations, with their flags, &c., has checked recruiting considerably. It was understood by the officers and men that by the general order from the War. Department regiments could go home as regiments when three-fourths of the veterans had re-enlisted. So efforts were put forth, and they were in a great measure successful. This order of General Gillmore furloughs each man for thirty days, I believe, and allows one officer to fifty men furloughed. Our regimental organization remains here, and the proposed march up Broadway is necessarily relinquished. The question is a nice one and hedged in with many difficulties; but it is certain that the men are greatly disappointed at the decision, and are not so enthusiastic as before. The officers are disappointed as well, and have ceased to exert themselves to a great extent. The subject may be reconsidered and a new decision reached which shall satisfy all.

reconsidered and a new decision reached which shall satisfy all.

TORTEDDES IN THE STONO.

Captain Balch, of the Pawases, has picked up within the past week two large torpedoes, of an ingenious character, which the enemy had planted for our benefit. They are barrel made, water tight and contain a cylinder or magazine of powder. The charge is exploded by percusion, when it explodes at all; but these failed to burst, although the Pawnes and Clummerone had doubtiess passed over them several times. There are a few more loft, it is supposed, but no great approbasion is now felt in regard to them. They are great humbugs.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMAND is most excellent. Very little fever prevails, and there is a marked improvement in the cases of chronic diparhosa in the hospitals. The latter disease is the scourge of the army. Nearly nine tenths of all the cases in the hospitals here are of chronic diarrhosa. Surgeon Swiff, the Medical Director, proposes to send all these cases North for treatment. This climate is against the patients, and the only hose of a permanent cure is a visit North, with careful indrsing and attendance. They get the latter here; but the invigorating air of the North, which builds up and strengthens the broken down and enfeebled, is wanting tiere.

## MEADE'S ARMY.

Festivities of the Camp-Gen. French's Popularity-Religious Revival Among The Troops. Deserters Coming In-Mutiny in the Rebel Camp, &c.

MR. F. G. CHAPMAN'S DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
January 26, 1864. }
The hop and supper given by the officers of the Third

army corps last night were among the most successful affairs of the season. A very large party of ladies and citizens was in attendance, but shoulder straps and strap buttons were largely in the ascendant. Among the guesti were Major Generals French, Humphreys and Birney, and Brigadier Generals Carr, Ward, Morris and Mott. room, floor and supper management was excellent; but the same cannot be said of the conduct of some of the

Major General Birney assumed the command of the Third corps this morning, and will continue at the he of affairs during the absence of General French, who goes home on a leave of absence for fifteen days. The stories set affeat in some of the New York papers that General French has been relieved of his com mand for fault, and that he was to be court martialed for been a charge of any kind preferred against that officer, except the silly one trumped up by a clerical scribbler in an abolition journal, and that has been so effectually disproved as to paint its author with such a coat of infamy as a lifetime of virtue and repentance will not eradicate. No commander stands higher in the esteem of his corps than General French, and he goes away for a time much to the regret of his troops, and he will return to receive their beartiest confidence.

late, but they are of the mildest form. Four new cases were reported in the Fourth Maine regiment yesterday. There has been a degree of religious interest manifested by the solutiers of late that promises to be the absorbing scusation. Many of the regiments and brigades are holding protracted meetings in their camps, which are said to be largely attended and very interesting. A very large number have afready been hopefully converted, and a still larger number of backsliders have taken their harps down from the willow trees by the cold stream of Babylon and tuned them anew to the glad

headquarters, on Tuesday evening next, to which the President, secretaries and the principal officials, with their families, have been invited and are expected.

Seperal Meade, who has been absent sick in Philadelphia for a few weeks past, is recovering and will soon be ab: resume his duties of Commander-in-Chief of the army Brigadier General Seth Williams, Adjutant General the Army of the Potomac, came to the front to day.

Thirty deserters from the rebel army have come into our lines within the last two or three days, and were sent down on the Washington train to day. Their sies the same old story. They wish to avail themselves of the President's amnesty proclamation It is said that the firing on the other side of the Rapi-

It is said that the firing on the other side of the Rapidan on Saturday list was caused by a regiment or I wo of the Potomac. We have the best of evidence in corroboration of this story that no part of our forces were out at the time, and as a matter of course the firing must have been altegether between rebels. Some of the cavairy profess to have positive information that two regimentation peed to come ever to us and were driven back by the free use of musket and artiflery.

Generals Pleasanton and Custar and several of the officers of the Mohigan regiments have gone down to Washington to-day to attend the birthday celebration of the Wohyerein State at the National Richol. A grand supper and festival, under the auspices of the Michiganders, assisted by the host of the hotel, will, it is thought, income tor other States to follow.

## GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Raid of the Union Forces Up the James River-Destruction of Property and Capture of Prisoners-Official Despatch from General Butler, &c. Fentuse Monnes, Va., Jan. 25, 1864

Hop. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War —
Brigader General Graham, by my direction, went with
three armed transports and a competent force to the peninsula, made a landing on the James river seven miles below Fort Pownatau, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty-two of the enemy, seven o the signal corps, and brought away ninety-nine negroes They also destroyed twenty-four thousand pounds of sloop and schooner and two hundred and forty boxes of tobacco, and five Jews, preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man.
BENJ. F. BUILER, Major General Commanding.

Successful Expedition of Colored Troops Up East River-Refugees Coming In Arrival of the Steamer Massachusette. &c.

chment of colored treeps. Entering Mobinek Bay, ther want up East river, meeting with no rebel force They brought away three families (whites) o women and children-dfteen in number-with nine con trabands, all of whom arrived here to-day on the York own mail boat, together with several other refugees

from Richmond. from Richmond.

Refugees are coming into our lines daily, both by way of Yorktown and Suffolk. Major General Butler and staff went to Norfolk to day.

Brigadier General Marston arrived this morning fre Point Lockout. The United States despatch steamer Massachusetts as rived here last night, and proceeded immediately to the fleet of Newport's News, where she left a large mail for New York and other places, and proceeded at once to Philadelphia. The Massachusetts did not communicate

with the shore, and consequently we obtained no news The Noted Guerilla Burroughs Shot. FORTHESS MONROE, Jan. 26, 1864.
Major Burroughs, the guerula chief, was abot by the

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis' House at Richmond Robbed and Fired.

Serious Illness of the Rebel Vice President.

Military Operations in East Tennessee,

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatch Headquarters, Department West Virginia, Jun. 26, 1864. } General Sullivan has just informed General Kelley, from

Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 22d inst. These papers say that Joff Davis' house was robbed and fired. This is very significant. The fire was discovered in time to gave the Major Quinlan, of the First New York cavalry, who commanded the scout, reports bands of men forming to resist the rebel conscription.

Rebel Newspaper Accounts. FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 26, 1864.

The Richmond Enquirer of January 19th says :-SERIOUS ILLNESS OF VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS. Mr. Hidell, Secretary to the Vice President, received a despatch yesterday from Augusta announcing the sudden and serious filness of Mr. Stephens. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well known state

of his health during the winter, creates serious apprehen sions in regard to him. SKIRMISHING IN MAST TENNESSEE RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 19, 1864, A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cav-

alry pickets, and were in turn driven back. Both pickets now occupy their original positions. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville. It is supposed that the enemy have attacked General W. E. APPAIRS ON THE RAPIDAN.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 18, 1864. The enemy have recently moved their pickets to Robin-

NO NEWS FROM CHARLESTON The Richmond papers contain not a word from Charles-

## GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Position of the Rebel Forces-Deserters and Refugees Coming In-Suffering and Dissatisfaction Among the Rebels-Arrest of Dr. Snyder, with Letters for the South, &c. -

MR. THEODORE C. WILSON'S DESPATCE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WHST VIRGINIA, 3

sout just returned from the neighborhood of Woo

stock took nine prisoners.

The rebel General Early is reported to be still at Harrisonburg, and Rosser, with the Seventh, Eleventh and Tweifth, Virginia mounted regiments, and White's battaliou, is between Newmarket and Timberville. He does not seem to be doing anything, or to be in a condition to make a seconsful raid of importance. As far as Rosser is concerned no harm is apprehended. Imboden is at Cross Keys. Fitzhugh Lee has gone back to Gordonsville

with his command.
Colonel Mulligan has just returned from Petersburg He reports no enemy in force in South Branch valley. Large numbers of deserters and refugees are committed our outposts. All incomers concur in substantiati what is reported about the expected sufferings and pres

ent great dissatisfaction among the rebels.

Colonel Thoburn reports having information of a highly important and gratifying character. It relates to the good workings of the President's amnesty proclamation among the rebels in arms and those who have heretofore been sympathizers, but who are not bow in the army. Jeff. Pavis' sweeping conscription law has given rise to this new state of feeling. Everything looks cheering in this department. The

snow and ice are gradually disappearing wit a freshet in the streams, therefore the Baltim Ohio Ratiroad will not suffer loss or interrup streams, as has been the case in times past.
Dr. Snyder, of Romney, a man of well known

proclivities, has just been arrested by order of Colone J. M. Campbell, in command of the the post at Cum beriand, on charges not yet made public. Dr. Sny der was arrested while in the act of preparing to go without our lines. On the prisoner were found several letters, some of them addressed to persons in the robel service, and others addressed to ladies and gentle men known to be robel sympathizers. These letters treat on military, family and business subjects, and some of them show to what straits opulent families of Virginia

One letter that the prisoner was struggling out is worthy of variousar attention. It is dated from the office of Drs. R. and J. Hunter, physicians, at No. 832 Broadway, New York, and treats of something forwarded to Miss Mary Wilson, of Virginia. The letter in itself conrom the fact that the government must look with sus-picion upon all persons whose letters are thus found upon rebel mail carriers and rebel sympathizers, the cause many persons in New York, apparently devoted to bonest and legitimate employment, have been found aiding the rebels or their sympathizers, that it will not do for military authorities here to pass over any captured let-Besides, it has always been said that physicians have a

a multitude of sins to answer for.

Another letter tells us a secret or two in regard to dashing rebel officer, General Gilmore. The letter was written on the 21st, by a young lady of disjaction in Baltim re, and is addressed to Edward L. Cittings, of the rebel General Jones' brigade. It says:-"Mr. Williams, a gentleman from near Edwards' Forry, says he saw General G. and his brother at Leesburg last week, sleigh-riding with Miss Hampton." Of course the General will sleighride with the girls whenever he can get a chance

The weather continues pleasant and mild.

News from St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT TO VISIT HIS

SON-THE HARBOR CLEAR OF ICE, ETC. Sr. Louis, Jan. 26, 1864.
A large portion of the harbor was cleared of fee to-day.

The ferry boats have resumed their trips. General Grant serived here to-day, and proceeded im-mediately to the bedside of his sick son.

General Resecrans is expected here to-morrow. General Resecrans is expected here to-morrow.

H. K. K. Boyd, a young Englishman, who was arrested at the Flanters' House a few days since by authority from Washington, on the charge of being a rebel spy, attempted to cesuse from his guard to-day, while they were conducting him to the Provest Marshal's office, by leaping from the fifty story of his hotel down the centre of a winding staircase to the basement. He was taken up in an losensible condition, and now lies in a very critical state, through he had no bones broken. oritical state, through he had no bones broken.

Renomination of Mr. Lincoln in New

Jersey.
Tastron, N. J., Jan. 26, 1864.
The Union members of the New Jersey Legislature have appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, endorsing the policy of the administration and recommending his renomination to the Presidency

The Chesapeake Case.

The Chesapeake Case.

Sr. John, N. B., Jan. 26, 1864.

The court met to day for the examination of Collins and others, but adjourned in conrequence of the absence of the primages senior counsel, who was engaged in another court; and the case was postponed until Thursday, when the Judge says the cause must proceed.

Arrival of the Damascus at Portland
Postano, Me. Jam 26, 1864
The steamer Damascus, from Liverpool on the 7th,
Londonderry or the 8th inst, arrived here this alt,
1000, the ways anticinated.